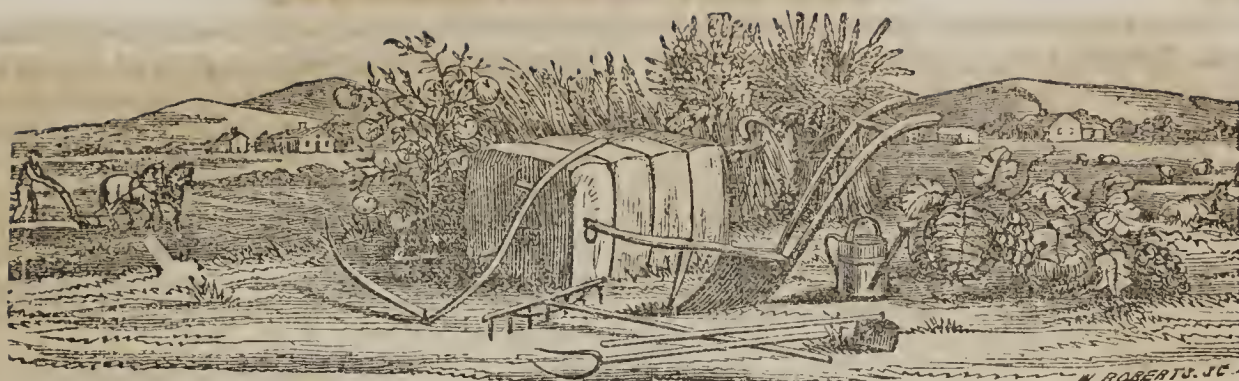


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THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

Vol. IX.

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No. VIII.

The Farmer and Planter,

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GEORGE SEABORN,

Editor and Proprietor.

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From the Liverpool Post, May 14.

The Position and Prospects of Cotton.

On the first view of the subject, it must be admitted that the position of consumers has altered materially for the worse since the beginning of the year. The current estimates of the American crop have now subsided, with much uniformity, to about 3,000,000 bales, while the deficiency in the supply of East India cotton promises to be much greater than was then apprehended. There seems little doubt now that the total amount of cotton arriving in Europe in 1858 will fall short of that received in 1857; at the same time it is certain that the consumption of this country will show a large increase over last year; and, even allowing for a reduction in that of America and the Continent, there exist sufficient grounds, on a broad view of the case, for doubting the sufficiency of the supply, to meet satisfactorily the wants of the trade, and leave, at the same time, an adequate stock at the end of the year.

There was in stock, in the ports, on the 28th

April, according to the New York Shipping List, 665,000 bales. On our assumed crop of 3,000,000 bales, there is still to be received 340,000 bales, giving a total of 1,005,000 bales to be disposed of; of this we assign 238,000 bales to American spinners, to make up their complement for the year of 500,000 bales, while 100,000 bales must remain in the ports on the 1st September. There is, therefore, available for shipment to Europe, 667,000 bales.

Of the 1,793,000 bales already shipped to Europe, England has received 1,236,000 bales, or 60 per ct., and the Continent 557,000 bales, or 31 per ct., being a much larger proportion to the former than she has obtained for the last two years. In the same ratio there will be exported from now to the end of the season 460,000 bales for Great Britain, and 207,000 bales for the Continent, making, in round numbers, the total shipments of the season to the former 1,700,000 bales, against 1,428,000 bales last year; and to the latter 760,000 bales, against 824,000 bales last year.

The distribution of the remainder of the crop will then be as follows:

	Bales.
Stock in the ports, per official list, April 28	665,000
To be received to the end of the season to make up crop of three millions of bales,	340,000
Total supply	1,005,000
Assumed export to G. Britain	1,700,000
Actual ditto to April 28	1,236,000
	464,000
Assumed export to Continent	760,000
Actual ditto to April 28	557,000
	203,000
Assumed consumption of States	500,000
Taken to April 28	262,000
	238,000
	905,000

Stock in ports, Sept. 1, 1858.....100,000

By the General Brokers' Circular of 7th of May, the stock of American cotton in Liverpool was computed at 422,000 bales. There was afloat for Britain at that date, per official list of 28th

April, 242,000 bales; while, by our supposition, there will yet be shipped to England to the 1st Sept., 460,000 bales; giving a total supply of 1,124,000 bales out of the present crop. But from this we must deduct for probable shipments, *via* port of call to Continent, and also for casualties at sea, the allowance for both which contingencies cannot be placed at less than 24,000 bales, leaving for our supply 1,100,000 bales.

We must now assume a certain import of new crop cotton before the end of the year.—The amount so received will, doubtless, be governed very much by the prices then ruling; but, assuming the continuance of present rates (and, in fact, our whole theory of the development of supply and demand proceeds on that supposition) and making allowance for the forward state of the growing crop—for, in spite of the serious overflows and reported injury by frost, the chances seem to be still in favor of rather an early delivery—we think that 200,000 bales of cotton may, perhaps, be looked for. The largest amount so received of late years was 250,000 bales in 1855, while the average receipt for the last five years has been 150,000 bales.

Our supply of American cotton to the 31st December, a period of thirty-four weeks, will, then, be as follows:

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool 7th May.....	422,000
At sea, or arrived, but not included in above	242,000
Estimated export to England to 1st September.....	460,000
Less shipments to Continent, loss at sea, &c.....	24,000
	436,000
Estimated import of new cotton before 31st December.....	200,000

Total supply of American cotton to Dec. 31 1,300,000

The average weekly delivery of all sorts to the trade for the *United Kingdom*, in 1856, was 43,478 bales. They concluded the year with considerable stocks, generally assumed to be 70,000 bales greater than at its commencement, and consequently we may set down the *actual consumption of Great Britain* for 1856 at 42,000 bales per week. The average weekly delivery to the trade for 1857 was 37,779 bales. The actual consumption of the kingdom for the first nine months of 1857 must have averaged 42,000 bales per week.

We believe that the present consumption of the *United Kingdom* is at the rate of 42,000 bales per week; and, with the healthy business that has set in at Manchester, the satisfactory position of producers generally, and the prospect of an excellent trade for the remainder of the year, it seems likely that it will tend to increase as the season advances, and probably reach 43,000 or 44,000 bales per week by the end of the year. Still we are willing to assume that the trade take from now to the end of the year not more than 42,000 bales per week, and provide for any additional consumption out of the ample stock they hold at present.

We believe that the supply of East India cotton will not admit of a consumption from now to the end of the year of more than 6000

bales per week, while the weekly delivery of Brazil, Egyptian and West India cotton, so far, falls short of 5000 bales, and cannot be placed for the remainder of the year at more than that amount; and, consequently, it follows that *the trade must take from now to the 31st December at the rate of 31,000 bales per week of American cotton.*

Let us now consider the probable export of American cotton. Last year it was greatly curtailed by the extreme prices in the autumn and the monetary crisis, and only reached 104,000 bales; but for the last five years it has averaged 130,000 bales. Looking at the very small supply going direct to the Continent, and the large amount of business reported for export since the beginning of the year—nearly double the amount at this time last year—we are inclined to place the export of American cotton for the year at 150,000 bales. On this supposition, the Continent will only obtain altogether of the present crop 910,000 bales, against 930,000 bales last year, and 1,160,000 bales in 1856. At the same time it is probable that it will receive from 50,000 to 100,000 bales of Surats less than last year, and little more than in 1856.

Granting, then, an export of 150,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales already have been shipped, there must go out from now to the end of the year at the rate of 4000 bales per week, which, added to the estimated trade consumption of 31,000 bales, makes a total outgoing of 35,000 bales of American cotton per week, or a total of 1,190,000 bales for the period of thirty-four weeks intervening between now and the 31st December, which, deducted from our estimated supply of 1,300,000 bales, would leave a stock of 110,000 bales of American cotton on the 31st December.

It now becomes necessary for us to examine the probable supply of East India cotton, available for the consumption of Europe for the remainder of the year.

There was in stock at Liverpool and London on the 7th May 102,000 bales of East India cotton, and at sea for Europe 91,000 bales, embracing the shipments from Bombay to the 9th April. Allowing the average passage of four months, there should also arrive within the current year the shipments during the months of April, May, June, July and August. What may these be fairly expected to reach?—During these five months, last year, there cleared for Europe the unprecedented amount of 340,000 bales; but it is quite improbable that the shipments this season will approach that amount. The new crop, which is just beginning to arrive at Bombay, is reported to be much later, and perhaps inferior in quantity to that of last year; and it is not supposed that the amount received, before the Monsoon (by which the shipments during these months are chiefly determined), will nearly equal that of last year. Besides, there is an active demand for China, which will divert a considerable portion of the reduced aggregate to that quarter, while at this time last year almost nothing was shipped eastward; and under these circumstances we do not think we are justified in

assuming a larger export to Europe for the five months than 250,000 bales, or 50,000 bales per month. We will also suppose that there will arrive in Europe during the remainder of this year 40,000 bales of Madras, Bengal and other sorts of East India cotton, or about the same amount as last year; and the total available supply of East India cotton will then be as follows:

	Bales.
Stock in the kingdom, 7th May, 1858.....	102,000
At sea, for Europe, from Bombay.....	91,000
Expected shipments from Bombay, from April to August inclusive.....	250,000
Estimated import of other sorts till 31st of December.....	40,000
Total supply of East India cotton for Europe,	483,000
Estimated consumption of Continent for year.....	280,000
Taken for date.....	70,000-210,000
Estimated consumption of Great Britain till Dec. 31st, 1858, 34 weeks, at 6000 per week.....	204,000-414,000

Total stocks of East India in United Kingdom, 31st Dec., 1858..... 69,000
Of this stock about 30,000 bales would probably remain in London and 40,000 in Liverpool.

Of Brazil cotton it is probable that the total supply for the year will be at least one-third less than that of 1857; the rate of consumption, so far, is little short of last year, say about 3000 bales per week, and must, therefore, be reduced considerably, through the action of relatively higher prices. Of Egyptian cotton the supply promises to be considerably larger than that of last year; but if the fine spinning trade experiences much improvement, as it seems likely to do when the demand for America has fairly set in, it will be little enough to meet the extended wants of consumers; for in no other department of the trade has there been recently so great an expansion as in this.

We believe, then, that the total supply of longstapled cotton will barely admit of our assumed delivery of 5000 bales per week to the 31st December, and leave probably a very small amount at the end of the year to add to our assumed stock of 150,000 bales American and Surat—not sufficient to raise the total in Liverpool on the 31st of December to 300,000 bales.

From this we are led to conclude that, with the probable distribution of a crop of three millions of bales, large shipments from Bombay, for the next few months, a liberal import of new cotton prior to the 31st December, and a consumption rising from 42,000 bales per week, at the present time, to 43,000 to 44,000 bales at the end of the season; we will conclude the year with very light stocks in the port, and an average supply in the hands of spinners. In other words, the position of cotton, apart from external disturbing causes, seems to be one of great strength, for it must be observed that, if there is any deviation from our theory of supply, there is room for much greater alteration on the side of deficiency than excess, while every consideration seems to point to the maintenance of a large rate of consumption.

As compared with our position at this time last year, the prospects of supply, however, are decidedly better, for, whereas consumption was then proceeding at a pace that threatened not only to exhaust the stocks in the hands of spinners, but leave an exceedingly scant supply in Liverpool, it appears that the stocks held by the trade, would protect them from anything approaching to positive famine, even under a less favorable development than we contemplate.

It is obvious, then, that the question of whether a higher range of prices than the present is warranted, will turn mainly on the prospects of the growing crop. After the experience of the past year it is not likely that spinners will be scared into paying extravagant prices, from a mere temporary scarcity, if a prospect of speedy relief appeared at the back ground—if the growing crop, for instance, promised an overwhelming yield, say 3,750,000 bales or more we doubt whether present prices could be supported at the close of the year, even with a more slender stock than we have supposed. But if, on the other hand, the growing crop should progress less favorably, and threaten a continuance of the present unsatisfactory position of supply, perhaps with augmented severity next year, it seems that a higher scale of prices than the present might be justified.

The damage done to the growing crop, by overflows and frost, seems almost to have disposed of the former of these alternatives, though at this early period it is, of course, impossible to say what latitude of operation can be assigned to the second.

Still, looking at the immense consumption that will have to be provided for out of the ensuing crop—it now seems very doubtful whether it can reach such an amount as will protect consumers from an aggravated scarcity next season, and prevent holders from reaping the full advantage to be derived from a very straightened position of stocks at the end of this year.

Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

We find the following sensible communication in our excellent exchange, the "Fairfield Herald." The writer has taken very correct views of the advantages of Agricultural Societies. Would we had one in every district in our State. If we had, a single Agricultural paper in the State would not starve for want of a mere living support.

We find in the "Herald," a liberal list of premiums offered to be awarded at the "Third Annual Fair" of the *Fairfield Agricultural and Mechanical Association*, to be held at Winnsboro' on the 28 and 29th days of October, 1858.

"Whereof by their fruits Ye shall know them."

Mr. Editor:—Judging from the number of persons present at the meeting of our Agricultural Society, on the first Monday in this month, and the interest manifested by every one, we have cheering prospects that the end and de-

sign for which the Society was formed will be speedily carried out. From the proceedings of the meeting (a full report of which can be had by reference to the *Herald* of the 17th) we see the Society is placed on a permanent basis, with not a single feature that would likely be objectionable to a planter in the District.

Suppose we take a glance at the field of our labors. Ours is no Chimerical scheme, no "*vox et preterea nihil*," but one of practical utility; yea, in the full development of its strength it will constitute the mighty lever that *Joshua-like* will command *Old Fogyism* to stand still and it will be obeyed. We have made a very fair beginning indeed. It certainly was not expected that the Society would spring into existence full grown, like the fable Minerva in panoply, but we are growing in numbers rapidly, for at our last meeting, planters from all parts of the district come in and united with us in the good work. "All great things have their origin in small ones—a single mind suggests, a few elaborate the idea into a system, and thence an empire starts into existence."

Science, like the compass, will direct the course and with reason and experience to manage the helm, and common sense and practical knowledge to ballast the vessels, we will *plow* through the *frothed* billows of prejudice and *long established* customs and be wafted into the haven of a *high* prosperity.

The cultivation of the earth and the improvement of its productions, by increasing their quantity and value comprise more useful and valuable matter for the contemplation of the economist, naturalist, Philanthropist, yea even the Philosopher than any subject that ever engaged the attention of man.

There is no necessity for an inquiry on our part as to the character of the original soil and climate, the animal and vegetable productions of this earth, for from the sacred volume we learn the whole and all their parts were such, that Infinite wisdom surveyed them with delight and pronounced them good. The garden of Eden, the only place on earth recorded where man is represented as perfectly happy, is typical of the bounties and beauties of nature in a state of cultivation. Had not our first parents sinned, agriculture must have been a pleasant recreation, rather than a toil, but alas, the loss of innocence was followed by the fall of Paradise—the earth was cursed for man's sake, and man himself doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

"On me the curse aslope,
Glanced on the ground;
With labor I must earn my bread."

From that period up to the present time, the *farming interest* has required all the labor and ingenuity man could, possibly bring to bear upon it. Thorns and thistles and every species of noxious weeds sprung up and continue to spring up, and flourished with the utmost luxuriance on all sides, our fruit trees are infested with the canker-worm and caterpillars—the wheat and corn overrun with tares and cockle, &c., whilst every plant that is required for the support of life has to be nursed with the utmost care and attention.

Agriculture has had its votaries in all ages. From the writings of Moses the impartial historian of the earliest times we learn that Cain was a "tiller of the ground, that Abel sacrificed the "firstlings of his flock" and Noah, "began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard. Most all the ancients paid particular attention to it, the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Greece and Rome made considerable progress in the arts of agriculture. Cincinnatus the distinguished Roman when elected *dictator*, the delegates that were sent to inform him of his election found the noble Roman plowing his fields—he doffed his rural *neglige* and assumed the reins of absolute power—Camillus and Fabius were as "skilful in using the implements of husbandry as they were in wielding the spear or javelin."

The Georgics of Virgil and the *works* and *days* of Hesiod were devoted to it, and as if to give the crowning touch to this, the most useful of all employments, the muses were "invoked to shed over the rural landscape the inspiring hues of poetry." From which is to be seen that the occupation of the farmers in those days was not considered an employment adapted only to that position of society that consisted of mere laborers, but on the contrary, no man however elevated by birth, or station felt himself humbled by partaking of its labors, but the rich and the poor, great and small alike entered upon the duties of the *practical* farmer, and with zeal and a laudable emulation strove to excel. In all countries we see it at the first blush of civilization employing seven-eighths of the entire population and advancing or receding as the policy of government is favorable or adverse. Whether the "tocsin of war and the dull hoarse drum have slept" its course has been onward. Under the operations of the feudal law of Europe as connected with agriculture a distinguished writer says.

Under the tyrannical feudal system which existed for centuries in many parts of Europe, agriculture made but little advancement. It could not, indeed, be expected that the wretched vassal would feel a deep interest in the improvement of the soil which he tilled, or in the observances of those operations of nature, upon which success in the labors of husbandry so much depends. But that system, which like a dense vapor, charged with disease and death, hung over the richest regions of the earth, chilled the energies and blighted the hopes of the husbandman, has fled before the risen sun of liberty, and now the lights of agricultural science are kindled up and everywhere shine with inexhaustible lustre. So soon as the tiller becomes the owner of the soil, his mind was intent on its improvement. Hence, in Europe and America, many associations have been formed for the promotion of agriculture and the arts; and government has been vigilant by legislative enactments to encourage and protect their paramount interest. Let us take a cursory view of those countries in which agricultural improvement has made the greatest advancement and we will find that their present improved method of husbandry is in a great measure indebted, to information diffused through

the community by means of agricultural Societies.

Look at Great Britain, how is it she sustains so vast a population on so small an amount of territory? the answer, is she has had her Davy and others of like calibre with the aid of agricultural societies unwielding the bulter to unhidden treasures of the earth, and the result is, "every acre of ground is cultivated scientifically and upon principles that have been brought to the test of the most exact and rigid experiments." But we will come to our own glorious Republic. The New England States, which some of us were wont to think as doomed to sterility and inclemency, are far in the advance of us because their astute and calculating people do not depend entirely upon mere brute strength, but bring mind and plan, experience and system to bear upon their natural stubborn and thankless soil and "the passing traveller sees on every side grass and verdure and orchards in the" small frequent enclosures of imperishable rock "and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature." There is no country on earth in which the condition of the agricultural community is susceptible of being so prosperous and happy as in our own sunny South—we have such a variety of soil, a climate so mild and healthful—a government that can impose no burdens on us without our consent—having within our reach agricultural journals of the first order—and researches of the geologist and experiments of the chemists a mighty revolution can be effected on our agricultural prosperity, but to effect this we must remember the advice of Jupiter to the man in the fable and every one of us put our shoulder to the wheel. In view of the advantages surrounding us we hope ere long to see every planter in the District as members of the society and in every other possible way exerting himself to bring about this desirable state of things.

Ours, brother farmers above all other human occupations is one in which no man can say, I have "served a faithless master." The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the mead never bloom to hide her deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.

MILL CREEK.

From the Southern Planter.

A few Notions of Breeding Horses.

There is an obvious connection between the internal vital organs of horses and their external forms. For instance, good lungs and constitutional vigor are indicated by a broad and deep chest, giving room for the heart and lungs to perform their functions. A round, hooped barrel shows that the animal possesses a full capacious paunch, affording room for the materials from which the blood is provided, and indicating a tendency to easy fattening.—A large pelvis in the females is an almost certain indication of good reproductive organs; large bones are evidence of hard keepers, and the farmer's object should be to lessen the bony structure, and strive after a close, snug, sol-

id, not too large, but a well covered skeleton. The strength of animals depend far more upon the development of the muscular system than upon the mass of bones. This fact should have full weight in the selection of horses for breeding. Animals of any kind, which have poor keeping while young, have their heavy structure disproportionately developed.

I am of the opinion that too little attention has been paid to the proper selection of males. I would have the horse smaller than the mare, than otherwise. The practice of putting large males to small females, will destroy any race of animals if persisted in. A large male begets a large foetus, and this a small female can neither accommodate, nor duly support before or after birth. Let the horse be of medium size, a hard, compact animal—and let the female be rather above this point, for them; and the progeny will continue to improve rather than degenerate. A stallion, above all other male breeding animals, should have compactness; he should be *multum in parvo* indeed. It may not be possible to find a male of any race which is perfect—those must be chosen which have the fewest defects. Especially should the breeder avoid male animals which do not possess the good qualities of form which he wishes to transmit to the offspring. No reasonable man certainly would unite animals which show similar defects. Great size and weight are not always an improvement. Locality and climate must be taken into consideration in deciding upon what race or breed of horses we shall propagate. In cold latitudes, a hardy race, not over nice in its food, will be found most profitable. A refined, delicate constitution will soon degenerate in such situations. Therefore, I prefer a horse not too large, and as old observers say, one with as much grey or white as possible, especially about the head. A horse with white feet and white hoofs will not do as much service as one with dark hoofs, because the white hoofs are more liable to break. Such horses will require to be shod all the time. More anon.

EXCELSIOR.

A GOOD WHITEWASH.—As this is the season of the year when people begin to clean up, and make things look fresh for the approaching summer, we have from the Scientific American the following in respect to the best and cheapest whitewash, both for the inside and outside of houses:

"Take half a bushel of fresh-burned white lime, and slack it, either with hot or cold water, in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slacked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime, two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush."

This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c., and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste; but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather.

Success is the child of courage and perseverance.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Manuring Land---Another Proposition.

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad to see that the planters generally are beginning to find out what they ought long ago to have known was to their advantage, and it is that they can and ought to make more manure than they do, and you may ask me why they have begun to do it. Well, I will answer your question in this way: I think they say, or it is said, that persons are always justifiable in acting in self-defence, and planters begin to find out that the manuring system pays very finely, and they see every year that their lands are getting the worse of ware, or is wearing out from being planted and not manured. Not only this, but they find that one acre well manured, will make as much as three acres not manured, notwithstanding a good many planters say that manuring is a great deal of trouble. Admit it. I will ask any person to say if he ever got anything without trouble to obtain it. I have never yet met with a planter that is in the habits of manuring, who does not say it pays finely. And another reason why the planters are getting in the way of manuring, is this: They have got through clearing the most of their land, and now they must either make manure or move West, for they must make so much cotton to the hand, and they are obliged to manure to do it. When I speak of planters getting more in the way of manuring than they used to, I am alluding to the planters in my immediate and some adjoining neighborhoods, and the plan that a good many adopt with their cotton seed and compost and stable manure, is, to apply it all to their cotton, and under the list which is the best way that I and every other planter have tried, and the reason why we apply it under the list for cotton, is, because we get two crops from the same manure. In manuring with cotton seed we put one peck to the task row, which will make fine cotton on poor land; and compost or stable manure we put from three to four bushels to the task-row, and I am now satisfied that it is the only way to manure to be benefited by. Then follow cotton land, or land that has been planted in cotton and manured, with corn, and by doing that you can make fine corn, and thus get both a crop of corn and cotton off the land, leaving it a great deal better than it was before you began to manure it. This is a system that is persued among us, and it is the only way to be benefited by manure, for it is doing nothing, or it is throwing away manure and time to apply compost manure to the hill, to any crop.

Mr. Editor, as it was a rainy evening. I thought I would write a piece for your valuable journal, and one that I hope never will go down. I send it to you, do as you please with it, and I am

Yours, respectfully,

W. BA.

P. S. I hope you will not have cause to think of stopping your very valuable journal for the want of means. Now, Mr. Editor, suppose your subscribers were to pay \$2 for it a year, instead of \$1, which they have been paying for it all the time. As one of your subscribers, rather than see the Farmer and Planter stopped, I will be willing to pay \$2 a year for it, for I am not satisfied to think or have it said that the planters in old South Carolina cannot support the Farmer and Planter; for I really think, Mr. Editor, that would be too great a reflection on us as planters of South Carolina.

Now, Mr. Editor, make the proposition to your subscribers that I have suggested, and put me down as one of them to begin with. I am only sorry that I cannot do more in the way of writing for the Farmer and Planter, than I do.

W. BA.

June 12th, 1858.

REMARKS.—We thank our friend "W. Ba." for his good will, and for his liberal offer to double his subscription. We doubt the propriety, however, of attempting to raise the price of subscription, except in default of prompt payment; but even with advance payment from every subscriber we now have, at our present rates, we cannot afford to continue the publication of the paper after the close of the current volume. This announcement, heretofore made, we find from many private, as well as published letters, is creating some feeling among the friends of the Farmer and Planter, and with such we leave our case. It is for them to say what is to be done. And right here we beg to put one single question to our subscribers, let each one take it to himself: Is there a *man*—not to trouble the good ladies—is there a man of you that could not obtain at least *one* additional subscriber for volume 10? If there is, he is one that has already exerted himself in our favor; but there are many others who, with but little exertion, may obtain the names of five, ten, or even fifteen probably. Let all such as desire the paper continued, make the effort and report progress.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Explanation—The Farmer and Planter Must Live.

MR. EDITOR:—By reference to the June number of the Farmer and Planter, I find that you have been very much mistaken as to the character of my proposition; a mistake which, although corrected by Col. R. J. Gage, so far as

himself concerned, leaves me standing where I did not intend to place myself. My proposition, to be "one of 20 to give \$5 each to raise \$100, to be given to the writer of the best Essay on the renovation of the exhausted lands of the South," was intended for all your readers, and I hope they will consider the matter personal. Let all those, therefore, who are in love with Southern agricultural improvement, respond to the proposition in "spirit and in truth." At the time of writing the proposition, I had no idea in the world of being a competitor for the prize, nor have I yet, though I may, but simply wished to give five dollars for an Essay to be published in your most worthy journal the present year, on the very important subject referred to. I want the proposition to succeed—am anxious that it should, and now think that it had better stand as I first made it. I hope that Col Davis and his friend of Columbia, will "second" the original motion, and let the matter be settled at once.

The Farmer and Planter must live. I, therefore, propose to be one of all year subscribers who make any pretensions to having a soul in their body, that will see to it, that the 1000 additional subscribers, which you say will ensure the continuation of the publication of your paper, shall be had. Wake up, ye men of Carolina, and let us "breathe into the nostrils" of the only Agricultural Journal in your State, "the breath of life," that it may become a living, substantial fact. What do you say, Mr. "J R. S.," of Georgetown?—what do you all say? Yours, &c., G. D. HARMON.

Edward's Depot, Miss., June 12th, 1858.

From the Southern Planter.
Surface Manuring.

"Who layeth on dung ere he layeth on plow.
Such husbandry useth as thrift doth allow;
One month ere you spread it, so still let it stand,
Ere ever to plow it ye take it in hand."

[Tusser's February Husbandrie.

Prof. Voeleker, of the Agricultural College of Cirencester, in England, has recently advised the application of manure to the soil, as a top dressing, in all cases where it is practicable. He proves, very satisfactorily to our minds, that the manure loses but little ammonia by this mode of treatment—less than by the ordinary plan of piling up and heaping it, and much less than the value of the labor employed to handle it as much as it is often recommended it should be.

The reasonings by which Prof. Voeleker supports his position are scientific, and we shall publish them in full when we can get sight of the Journal of Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society, in which his Essay is contained. Meanwhile we have only to say that

there is nothing new in the practice advised, and everything to commend it in the experience of those who have tried it. It is only the plan of what is called surface manuring, and is at least as old as the earliest "Book of Husbandrie," Tusser.

Several years ago, one of the most observant farmers we ever knew, as well as one of the most judicious, pointed out to us the error of plowing up cowpens as soon as the pen was moved. He had observed that the land was better for a number of years where the surface was left undisturbed. We have often noticed the fact since in that gentleman's practice, in our own, and other cases. In his case especially, we remember that his cow pens, trod perfectly bare, always covered themselves with the richest sod of Kentucky blue grass—which, by the way, is the June grass, *Poa Angustifolia*, and not the *Poa Compressa*, Mr. Cassius M. Clay to the contrary notwithstanding—in two or three years without any seeding. Here was a successful application of Prof. Voeleker's theory, which we will show to any gentleman who will go with us to Alhermarle in Winter or Summer. As the last was perfectly bare, and manured only with dung and urine, there was no mulch in this case.

Having heard from the graziers of Loudoun and Fauquier, and other sections, that their lands were enriched by feeding straw in the fields to their cattle, we determined to try it, and selecting the poorest and naturally the thinnest piece of land at Shadwell, a pretty bare hill-side with some healed up gullies in it, we fed cattle there one Winter with straw and corn-stalks. That land improved faster than any other piece of land we ever manured, its condition being considered.

The farmers of the South Branch of Potomac, who send the brag beef of Virginia to market, feed them in two pens with the corn upon the stalk upstaked. They feed them in one pen to-day, and the other to-morrow; their hogs alternating in the same way, after their cattle, to consume the undigested corn in their dung. Their lands are probably equal to any in the State.

The farmers of Southwestern Virginia do the same thing.

The largest wheat and tobacco grower in Halifax county, we learn, does not even manure his tobacco lots in the usual way, but he puts the straw and stalks on the land and runs the cattle over them. And his nett profits for the amount of surface tilled are the largest we know.

Several years ago Mr. Edmund Euffin, in an elaborate Essay in the Southern Planter, recommended the application of all manure as a top dressing to clover. He attributed much of the fertility of his land to that circumstance, and he had been practising it for a number of years, and does so still.

So do the best farmers on lower James River, such as Mr. R. M. Taylor, Mr. Ro. Douthat, Mr. Selden, and Mr. Carter. And their lands, though hard grazed, are improving every year.

We have by no means exhausted the panel of practical farmers known to us, whom we

could name; but we proceed to give authority from the books. The best practical writer we know on Agriculture, is Von Thaër. In his "Principles of Agriculture," p. 211, Skinner's edition, he says: "There are visible advantages attending the spreading upon the land of fresh strawy manure, and to leave it till the plowings of Spring commence. * * * *"

"This method of covering the soil during winter, renders it much more friable and remarkably fertile. I have often seen the washed, but not rotten, straw thus left on the ground, removed to form fresh litter; and nevertheless, the soil from which this straw has been collected, appeared as perfectly manured as if all the straw had been decomposed. * * * *"

"I have so often seen the good effect of long or short dung thus spread over beans and peas, and left there during their growth, upon hot, light land, that I have no doubt of its advantages on these two crops, particularly if they have been late sowed. But what is still more remarkable and difficult to explain, is that the following crops on land treated in this manner are also superior to those on which a larger amount of decomposed manure has been plowed in."

He then goes on to give instances of his observation and experience, and adds: "The strong smell occasioned by spreading manure leads to the opinion that the evaporation from it must be very considerable; but when we consider that a few grains of musk will for years continue to perfume the atmosphere surrounding it, without sensibly diminishing its weight, it is permitted us to doubt whether the juices evaporated from the manure are very considerable; and if I may believe my own experience it does not diminish its weight." * * * (On this point Prof. Voelcker proves Von Thaër's conjecture to be perfectly right.)

"It appears, therefore, that there is no solid ground for objection to leaving the manure uncovered on the ground for some time."

Again he says, p. 224; "The soil is usually plowed before the sheep are folded on it; and as soon as the folding has taken place they hasten to bury the manure thus deposited on the ground, by a superficial plowing. Although this proceeding is universally adopted, I have had my doubts as to the eligibility of it, since I have learned of several experiments being made by agricultural friends of mine, who assert that they have seen the most beneficial effects resulting from folding—cowpenning—when the manure was suffered to remain on the surface of the soil for a considerable period."

Here then is a brief statement of the practice of the best farmers and of the best farmed districts of Virginia, and of the best farmer-author who probably ever lived in continental Europe, adopted in some cases before Prof. Voelcker was born, and in others by people who never heard of him until recently. His explanation of the fact is a masterly one; and we thank him for a scientific proof of the correctness of a long established practice, and for affording the best example we know of the concurrence of science and practice in Agriculture.

We wish we had more chemists like Prof. Voelcker. Too many people have ignorantly upbraided chemistry with following in the wake of practice instead of directing it; and too many chemists have accepted the issue. But if science is built on induction, how can it be otherwise than behind the facts? Its business is to deal with facts. If it anticipates them it is no longer science, but vain speculation. We have had a touch of that in Liebig's mineral theory, which we believe is now upheld only by that slowly progressing primary, Prof. Mapes.

To break Vicious Horses to Ride.

Cornwall, Vt., Dec. 1857.

D. C. Linsley, Esq:

Permit me to give you my experience in breaking a vicious horse to ride. In my younger days I was importuned by a friend to take a seven years old mare to break to ride, which several had tried to do but had failed, as she had thrown every one who had mounted her. I consented to give her a trial. Before mounting I took a stout cord and passed it around her body just back of her fore legs, drawing it pretty snug and making it fast. I then put a cord in like manner around her neck, and tied the cord together between her fore legs, and also on her withers. The coupling of the cords on the withers makes an excellent place to hold on to with one hand, and very much assists the rider to retain his seat. Thus equipped, I mounted her. She made two or three attempts to part company with me, but not succeeding gave up completely subdued.—The philosophy of the thing is this: No animal can exert itself in rearing and pitching without expanding the body, which causes the cords to cut into the flesh, and hurt so badly that they will not make more than two or three trials before they give it up. ABRAM FOOT.

—Vermont Stock Journal.

From the Wisconsin Farmer.

Orchard Cultivation.

Messrs. Editors:—Having read that the best way to raise an orchard was to keep the ground plowed, free from grass and weeds, and cultivated with some hoed crop, such as potatoes, corn, beans, etc.. I thought for a few years that experience rather confirmed that view; but now, sad experience has made me think quite differently.

My orchard consists of two parts: one where the trees are never disturbed by the plow, and where they stand rather close, say about 22 feet apart, each way. These continue to grow, slowly, it is true, but still they live and bear abundantly. That part occasionally receives a light coat of manure. The soil is in grass, and the sod never disturbed except by a light hoeing around each tree about as far as the roots are supposed to extend. Some of these trees, 17 years from the seed, have borne as many as six and even eight bushels of apples in a single season.

The other, and by far the larger portion has the trees planted nearly forty feet apart, and I have each year manured the land, plowed and planted with hoed crops. *More than one-half of these trees are dead, dying, or injured; hardly one is thrifty in body and limb.* The borer makes frightful ravages among them. Here are facts, Messrs. Editors, of the truth of which any one can satisfy himself.

And now for the causes:

Either the plow injures the roots, or disturbs them, and leaves them in loose ground, whereas roots of trees love to be compactly surrounded by soil adhering to them—or the loose soil admits the frost to the roots in winter, and hurts them by not taking it out at thawing time in the usual way; or the cultivation makes them grow too fast and too late; or they are too tender and *sappy* to withstand the intense cold of winter. At any rate the trees do not thrive. Let every one draw his own conclusions.

I have seeded my whole orchard to clover, and the plow shall not enter it again. I shall plant the trees closer, continue to manure lightly and hoe each tree around as far as the roots will be supposed to extend.

Besides, the plow is objectionable, as you can hardly get a man careful enough to avoid hurting the bodies of young trees by the whiplike-trees while plowing. The trees are barked and hardly ever recover; the wood remains exposed, and the tree suffers.

I believe plowing among trees while young, say for two or three years after setting, taking care not to plow very close, to be beneficial, but after that, hurtful. G. DeNEVEU.

Fond du Lac.

Orchard Grass.

The following we clip from *Germantown Telegraph*, in testimony of the value of a grass we have often taken occasion to commend. For a permanent upland meadow it is unquestionably the best grass now known to us—taking into consideration both hay and pasturage.—Timothy is the popular Hay grass, and those who make hay for market must confine themselves chiefly to this. But for consumption on the farm and pasturage combined, it does not compare with Orchard Grass. For pasturage the latter is especially valuable. It springs early and continues later. Endures drought, and requires to be close fed to keep it in order. With seed enough put on the ground, it makes a close turf, and it never runs out.

Let us give a word of caution, however: the seeding with orchard grass is costly, and it should not, therefore, be sown except on well prepared ground in good condition:

[*American Farmer.*]

"I have just finished the perusal of a 'Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants,' by Charles L. Flint, of Massachusetts, a second edition of which I found had been recently published by a New York Bookseller. It is in my opinion an excellent and practical little work, which every farmer should possess himself of and study. In connection with the subject, I pre-

pose to give my experience of the value of a variety of grass which I think is not understood or appreciated by most of our farmers. It is the *Orchard Grass* or *Rough Cocksfoot*.—*Flint* says this grass was introduced into England from Virginia, in 1764, in which latter place it had been cultivated for several years previously. It is now one of the most widely diffused grasses in England, and is highly prized there.

Orchard grass, in my experience, yields a greater amount of pasturage than any other, and is better suited to sustain a drought than any other grass we are yet acquainted with in this country. In the severe drought of 1856 in this section, my Farm Book reads as follows:

"July 15. Grass fields suffering greatly for want of rain." "20th. Clover and rye grass fields look as if a fire had passed over them." 'Pasturage in these fields quite gone.' 'The field of green grass of 35 acres, but little better, affording scanty pasturage to a few sheep and cows.' 'The orchard grass field of 20 acres, supporting entirely the store cattle, 40 head, and still looking green, and our only dependence.' If it fails us, we must feed away the sheaf oats.' It did not fail us, but carried the cattle through the drought, which was not broken until the 15th of August, while the same field had been well pastured during the whole season. When the rains of August started the other grass fields, and we could relieve the orchard grass from duty, it looked as if an invading army had passed over it. But with a little rest and a few showers, in ten days it was ready for reasonable pasturage again.

"Orchard grass is of rapid growth, and a field well set with it affords earlier and later pasturage than any other, green grass not excepted. When cut in blossom with red clover it is said to be an admirable mixture for hay, although of this I have had no experience. For pasturing, be sure to keep it *well grazed*, to prevent it from forming tuft and running to seed. Every kind of stock I have yet turned upon it in its green state, are fond of it. It is a lasting grass, endures the shade well, and is not as exacting upon the soil as either timothy or rye grass. It succeeds best when sown in the spring, about the same time as clover on wheat ground, say four quarts of clover, crossing with one and a half bushels of orchard grass to the acre. If sowed alone, I would sow two bushels to the acre. It may succeed in the fall on early wheat, harrowed in very lightly after the wheat is covered. For hay, cut it in blossom in June. From the quantity of seed required, it is somewhat expensive at first, but afterwards the farmer should save his seed himself, which is readily done. The seed is very light, weighing about twelve to thirteen pounds to the bushel.

"In my experience, the merits of orchard grass can thus be summed up, viz: Early and rapid growth; resistance to drought; abundance of return in pasturage; endurance of shade; and in affording earlier and later pasturage than any other grass.

"NEW-CASTLE COUNTY."

— Agriculture is our country's greatest interest,

From the Cotton Planter and Soil.
**The Preparation of Soil for, and Cultivation
 of, Turnips.**

DR. CLOUD—*Dear Sir:*—Having but little practical experience in raising turnips, allow me, however, to present the result of careful enquiries to those who, as myself, may be beginners in the culture of this valuable root.—By the way of the Patent Office Report of 1855. "The cultivation of the turnip as an esculent, both for animals and man, is of great antiquity. It was landed by Columella, and even in his time the ancient Gauls fed them in winter to their cattle. The Romans were so well skilled in its culture that, according to Pliny, he weighed turnip roots weighing 40 pounds.—Amatus speaks of them as weighing 50 pounds each, and Matthioli of many exceeding even 100 pounds each; but in Italy, at the present day, it is counted an extraordinary turnip that will weigh 4 pounds. These statements by the ancients are regarded by many as exaggerations, yet, when we consider that our own California has produced turnips weighing 45 pounds, their assertions may be received as correct. The greatest weight on record in England is 36 pounds. At Stow, in Gloucestershire, a farmer produced four turnips weighing 112 pounds, and offered to produce from a small given space of ground eighty turnips which would weigh a ton. A square perch, drilled in rows three feet apart, in Ireland, has been found to produce eighty-four turnip roots, weighing 840 pounds, which is about sixty tons to the statute acre. Two turnips out of the lot weighed 32 pounds each, one of them measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference."

The agricultural prosperity of Great Britain is due mainly to the cultivation of root crops, and to the turnip in especial. No other vegetable has had such an influence in advancing British husbandry. Introduced some two centuries ago into England, it was planted at first for culinary purposes alone, but in time became preeminent as a forage crop for all kinds of farm animals. It has been styled "the sheet anchor of light soil cultivation, and the basis of the alternate system of English husbandry." The early emigrants to this country brought the turnip with them, and its introduction to America dates nearly as far back as its advent to Great Britain. Cultivated here at first, also, only for table purposes, it was not until within the last few years grown to any extent as a forage crop. The cheapness of land and abundance of natural pasture have occasioned great neglect of forage crops in this country. The facilities of climate and soil for cultivating the cereals, yielding bountifully for but little labor throughout our territory, together with the extensive preparation requisite for growing turnips, and the difficulty and expense of preserving them during the rigors of our winters, have drawn attention to the former, principally to Indian corn. England possesses the advantage for growing this crop of a moister atmosphere, and a more uniform and equal temperature, enjoying immunity from sudden or

great changes of weather, or excessive drought, heat or cold.

Light, porous, loamy soils are the best adapted for turnips. The most thorough breaking up is requisite—deep and repeated stirrings for some time previous to planting. Of all manure, well rotted barn-yard manure is esteemed by far the best. Long manure, when used, should be well turned under a sufficient length of time before sowing, to impart its properties to the soil. Put in furrows and covered over, so as to form a ridge on which to plant, is a plan frequently practiced. Lime stands next as a dressing. Its chief use is to make every particle of vegetable manure in the soil, perhaps hitherto inert, available food for the plant, besides correcting acidity, destroying many weeds and promoting the pulverization of the soil. For peaty lands quick lime is the best, which are further benefitted by adding clay and sand to give firmness to the soil. The time for putting these manures on, should be several weeks before planting—earlier the fresher the barn-yard manure, and with an interval before liming. They should be well plowed in. Bones, ashes and guano have been, also, found excellent additional dressings, applied superficially, in the drill at the time of sowing.

The varieties of turnips are numerous. The Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, is found, in general, hardier and more nutritious than any of the common sorts. Cows fed abundantly on them require but little else, and horses have been enabled to do a full day's work on the same feed, in England, with the addition of straw and a little oats. Ruta Bagas require a richer and deeper soil than any of the others, together with a greater allowance of manure. They can be easily transplanted, an advantage they possess over the others. The time for planting in our section is from the middle of July to the middle of September, the first of August being the most usual time for a good winter crop.—A wet spell, succeeded by a cool one, is the most favorable for planting.

Of the two principal varieties of common turnips—the white and yellow—the former is the most tender, and arrives soonest at maturity. The latter, hardier and later—though not so hardy and late as the Ruta Baga—requires a richer soil than the white. For a winter crop they should be planted from 1st August to 1st October, though the latter part of August in general is most practiced. For spring turnips, they should be planted from the middle of January to the middle of March. Imported English seed, of all sorts, may be planted later than native.

Turnips should not be allowed to remain in the ground longer than while growing, as exposure to the air, after maturity, causes them to become soft and spongy. The analysis of the turnip discovers a large amount of water—upwards of 90 per cent,—but its nourishment is of the nitrogenous, or muscle making kind. It also facilitates digestion by its bulk. The Ruta Baga affords 1 part in 35, or nearly 3 per cent., of solid nutritious matter: the Stone or

Garden turnip, 1 part in 45; the Norfolk White, 1 part in 46; the Common White, 1 part in 48, or a little over two per cent each; and the Tankard, or long rooted, 1 part in 50, or just 2 per cent. There is a principle in turnips which gives an unpleasant taste to the milk of cows fed on them, which, it is said, becomes imperceptible after a short continuance,

There are various methods of sowing the seed, but the principle to be attended to is, to get the seed the nearest possible to the manure, so that the plants may derive the utmost benefit from it in the earliest stage. The plan of broad east sowing has long given place to drilling with careful cultivators. By this means the plants are ranged at more equal distances on all sides, derive more fully the benefit of manure, and can be worked and gathered to more advantage, besides, one-half the amount of seed per acre answering. A convenient way of sowing in drill, is to pour the seed from a bottle with a quill in the cork of a suitable size. For covering, rollers are used, or tramping with the feet. From one to three pounds of seed will plant an acre. The rows should be from 1½ to 3 feet apart. Mr. Cobbet allows 4 feet.

When turnips are about three weeks old, they should be hoed and thinned to from 7 to 12 inches apart in the row—the closer the poorer the land. Every fortnight, or three weeks, the working should be repeated until they sufficiently shade the ground to prevent the growth of other weeds. In working, never draw any dirt to them.

The turnip is liable to many diseases, the chief of which arises from attacks of the flea-beetle upon the seed leaf of the young plant.—Various remedies have been applied, such as a variety of chemical steepers for the seed, and top dressings for the soil, but none have succeeded. The only effective remedies are to sow a plenty of seed, and use stimulating manures to excite the plant to vigorous growth at the start; also ridding the ground of such weeds as are supposed especially to nurture the flea.

Though requiring a rich soil, and yielding a ratio proportionate to the amount of manure given, yet it is doubtful if turnips are exhausters, where pastured upon, and their whole produce returned to the soil, they are found greatly to fertilize it.

In England this crop is cultivated at great cost, not unfrequently at an outlay of \$50 to the acre for the preparation and planting, not including the high rent and taxes imposed there on land. While remunerating in itself, in the fine stock and abundance of meat afforded, it is thus the soil is prepared for the immense yields of 40, 50 and 60 bushels of wheat to the acre. It has been said by a distinguished American statesman, that "England's power is based upon its iron, its coal and its turnips!"

COWDEN.

PEABODY CORN.—A correspondent near Beaufort, S. C., says:

"I perceive that you have got into the Peabody Humbug corn. I was induced from the great

flourish about it last season, '56, to purchase half a bushel from the agent—this I planted in tolerable good land with a little manure to test its bearing quality. Separated from this lot by several acres of Sugar Millet, I had the like number of the old Baden Corn, which I have endeavoured to keep pure; both lots were treated in like manner as regards manure and culture—the yield was the same, 20 bushels per acre; several planters who noticed these lots, pronounced the selection to be the same, and I feel assured you will come to the same conclusion."—*American Farmer*.

From the Valley Farmer.

Celery---Its Culture.

Celery can be grown so as to be fit for the table by the month of August. Its early production is not so much required as its later, principally because its best season of use, (through the winter) is at a time when all other salads are out of season. I shall endeavor to give the best methods of culture, for the general crop for winter use.

For this purpose the seed may be sown from the beginning to the middle of April, either in a cold frame or an open border. If in the former do not elevate it, but place it on the level ground. In either case the ground should be well broken and pulverized, and tolerably rich. As the seed takes some time to germinate, care should be taken to preserve a moist surface. This the frame assists in doing, by preventing the winds from drying the soil—but the sash may slope to the north, or be very lightly covered with litter, till the plants are up, or a border, partly shaded by a wall or a building will answer. The seed in this bed may be either sown thinly broadcast, or in drills six inches apart, drawn by the finger or hoe handle. When the young plants have got four or five leaves, undoubtedly the best plan is to transplant them at once into another bed. The ground for this should be good, rich mould, and if you mix in with the top-soil some old, leafy, decomposed manure, and prick the plants out in rows three or four inches apart, they will send out their fibrous roots into it and remove the next time with a ball of earth as big as a man's fist.

The celery like many other plants, sends down from the seed a straight tap-root, which is broken when first removed and the roots spread. If the plants are allowed to get a good size before they are removed at all, they must be reduced at the top by taking off the extremities of the leaves, so as to balance their meagre roots, for they will only have this tap root and a few fibres; they will also require much watering to start them anew in this state. This bed should receive good sprinklings of water a few times till the plants get established, and if the weather is very dry an occasional good soaking afterwards.

By the beginning of July the plants will have attained sufficient size to plant out in their permanent trenches. This plant, being a native of low, moist situations, it is in such that it succeeds best. A deep, rich, damp soil it

revels in. If you have a damp, (not wet) situation, with good soil, select it. It is the most common to manure direct in the trenches for this crop, but if your ground is in good heart, by previous manuring, it is probably best not to manure afresh, as it doubtless has a tendency to cause it to speck and rust from our hot dry sun. Use well rotted manure, if any.—Prepare your trenches by stretching a line and digging out the soil a spade deep, and a foot or eighteen inches wide. Lay the soil taken out evenly on either side and form a little ridge. Then if you manure, scatter it along in the trench, and dig and mix it up with the soil; spade deep in the trench, scatter along another inch or two of soil on the top; make it smooth and level and it is ready for planting. Choose a showery day, if you can, for this operation, or a wet damp spell, because we often get fresh hold in the soil and be no more trouble as to watering. Take up the plants with a trowel or hand fork, retaining as much soil as the roots will hold, and plant a single or double row along each trench about six inches apart each way.

Give each row a good soaking as soon as planted. With this treatment they will need no shading, but if the weather should prove dry, a thorough good soaking should be given them twice a week. It is a good plan to have a reserve of plants in case your first planting should fail; indeed successive planting may be made, till near the end of August, if desirable.

After the plants have grown considerably, and after the weather has begun to get cooler, earthing up may be done. Do not begin too soon, however, as they will not keep so well in the winter, if blanched too early. A dry sunny afternoon is the best time to do this.—Prepare for it by going along the rows and pulling off the lower broken stalks and offsets. Make the soil on each side fine and nice, and earth up about three inches, taking care to grasp the leaves of each plant in the hand, and to press the earth close around them, thus bringing the leaves all up together in an upright position. This earthing of the plant must be continued at intervals of a week or ten days, as the celery advances in growth, and until it ceases.

Just before severe weather sets in the stalks may be taken up and laid in for the winter. A raised bed or bank, with a slope that the stalks may be laid against, close together without touching, and covered all over with soil, and a coat of leaves and straw, over all, will keep them in good condition all winter.

The stalks of celery should be blanched white and when cut through they should be solid and crisp.

C. SANDERS.

St. Louis Fruit Garden, Feb., '58.

Entomology.

This is a word which means *a talk about insects*; it is derived from two or three Greek words, as many of our words are that are used as names to insects and flowers and plants.—Writers upon insects find it necessary to classify them, bringing those of the nearest corres-

ponding structure together, and giving them one general name. These divisions are called *Orders*, and there are seven very generally adopted by naturalists, which are as follows, viz.:

1. COLEOPTERA. The insects included under this term are *Beetles*, that is, a *biter*, an insect that *bites*. Their wings are covered and concealed by a pair of horny cases or shells; hence the order to which these insects belong is called *Coleoptera*, a word signifying *wings in a sheath*.

2. ORTHOPTERA. Including *Crickets*, *Cock-roaches*, *Grasshoppers*, &c.; their wings, when not in use, are folded lengthwise in narrow plaits like a fan, and are laid straight along the top or sides of the back. They belong to the order *Orthoptera*, which means *straight wings*.

3. HEMIPTERA. *Bugs*, *Locusts*, *Plant-lice*, &c. These insects have a horny beak for suction, and four wings, which lie flat, and cross each other on the top of the back. They are called *Hemiptera*, because that word means, *half*, and *wing*, literally *half-wings*, on account of the peculiar construction of their wing-covers, the hinder half of which is thin and filmy like the wings, while the fore part is thick and opaque.

4. NEUROPTERA. *Dragon-flies*, *Lace-winged-flies*, *May-flies*, *White-ants*, &c. Insects with jaws, four netted wings, of which the hinder ones are the largest, and no sting or piercer. This order of insects has four membranous, transparent, and generally naked wings, having a net-work of nerves, as may be seen on the dragon-fly, or "devil's darning needle," as they are frequently called. These dragon-flies prey upon gnats and mosquitos, and if the reader will carefully observe them take their victims some still afternoon in June, he will be exceedingly interested. He must sit down quietly near some corn or other plants, having them between him and the sun, otherwise he would not be able to see the extremely small gnats that are flying or springing from plant to plant, in search of their food, or sporting in the mild rays of the sun just before it sets. At a little distance from the plants, the "devil's needle," with wings outstretched and vibrating so rapidly as scarcely to show any motion, seems poised in the air, a pretty, harmless thing.—Now he has changed his place—you did not see him move! but in that lightning dash his prey was secured! A more careful observation will enable you to see his motions, as well as the minute insects upon which he feeds. This dragon-fly is repulsive to many persons, but a better acquaintance with him will bring him in to favor.

5. LEPIDOPTERA. *Butterflies* and *Moths*. These insects have a mouth with a spiral sucking tube, and four wings with covered scales. They belong to an order called *Lepidoptera*, which means *scaly-wings*; for the mealy powder with which their wings are covered, when seen under a powerful microscope, is found to consist of little scales, lapping over each other like the scales of fishes, and implanted into the skin of the wings by short stems.

6. HYMENOPTERA. *Saw-flies, Ants, Wasps, Bees, &c.* Insects with jaws, four-veined wings, in most species, the hinder pair being the smallest, and a piercer or sting at the extremity of the abdomen. They fly swiftly, and are able to keep on the wing much longer than any other insects, because their bodies are light and compact, and their wings very thin, narrow, and withal very strong. The males have no weapons of offence or defence except their jaws. The females are armed with a venomous sting, concealed in the hind part of the body. The word *Hymenoptera*, is from two Greek words, meaning a *membrane*, and a *wing*.

7. DIPTERA. *Mosquitos, Gnats, Flies, &c.* Insects with a horny or fleshy proboscis, two wings only, and two knobbed threads, called balancers or poisers, behind the wings. The word *Diptera* signifies *two wings*. Various kinds of gnats and of flies are therefore the insects belonging to this order. The proboscis or sucker, wherewith they take their food, is placed under the head, and sometimes can be drawn up and concealed, partly or wholly, within the cavity of the mouth.

If the farmer were to give a little more attention to these busy out-door people who occupy his farm with him, who are his constant companions, who sometimes aid and sometimes injure his plans, while they are enjoying their brief life and seeking to perpetuate their kind, he would find an interest in them which would almost repay him for partial losses of crops. That attention might also lead him to such a knowledge of their habits as to enable him to prevent any injury from them.

There are several excellent works upon the subject of insects, the best of which, for the common reader, may be "Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation." "Fitch's Noxious Insects of New York," is also a popular and reliable work. There is also Koller on Insects, and various works describing the insects of particular States or other localities.

[*New England Farmer.*]

The Flesh of Extra Fat Cattle.

There is a very general desire among raisers of stock-beeves, hogs, pigs, sheep, &c., for the shambles, to produce animals that will greatly surpass the average of their fellows in the accumulation of flesh or fat. They take peculiar pleasure in stuffing an animal with rich food until it becomes such a mass of fat as almost to lose the use of its limbs, when it is duly weighed and its enormous ponderosity is heralded as an especial recommendation of the creature for table use. Nothing is more frequent than to meet with commendatory notices of such monstrosities in the newspapers. Oxen weighing a ton, hogs of six or eight hundred pounds, and calves as heavy as the parent cows, seem to be among the legitimate marvels which the press is bound to notice. This tendency to secure excessive weight and corpulence in animals, is also observable in the fat cattle offered for prizes at agricultural exhibitions, though not to so great an extent, perhaps, as above indicated.

The opinion seem to follow, too, that these gross accretions of animal matter are of superior quality for consumption. But if the same rule was applied to them that is applied by experienced judges to other articles of food, they would rate below instead of above par in the provision market. Every judicious housewife knows that excessively fat poultry is but poor eating; that mammoth squashes and pumpkins are not of so good a quality as those of moderate size; that extra large vegetables of all kinds are really inferior; and that even in the matter of fish, in regard to which there is usually very little discrimination practiced, those medium in size and flesh are the best for the table. There is a certain medium in all articles used for food, the nearer to which the production of them is kept, the more wholesome and nutritious they are.

This is not only the lesson of experience, but it is borne out by the researches of science. Mr. Frederick J. Gant, late surgeon to the military hospital in the Crimea, has recently made a very interesting investigation respecting the wholesomeness of the flesh of fat prize cattle, as an article of food, which fully establishes the unfitness of such flesh for human sustenance. Mr. Gant attended the Smithfield cattle show, and afterwards examined the carcasses of the slaughtered prize bullocks, heifers, pigs and sheep which remained in London, and gives the result of his observations at great length. His conclusions are deserving of great attention, not only by the breeders and feeders of cattle for the shambles, but by all consumers of meat. Mr. Gant says:

"Let an animal be fed beyond the limits compatible with health, and the superfluous fat is no longer confined to the interstices of muscular fibres, but actually invades and eventually supersedes them. The fibres then contain fat, instead of the fibrillae, (known to anatomists,) in which reside the contractile power of muscle and its nutritive value as human food. We therefore say that such meat no longer retains its healthy structure and nutritive quality, but has actually degenerated into fat, although still presenting the semblance of ordinary muscle, and thereby deceiving both buyer and seller.

"We should therefore expect in vain to replenish our own muscles by the use of such food, nor should animals thus overfed be regarded as prize specimens of rearing and feeding. The heart, being converted into fat, no longer retains its contractile power, but beats feebly and irregularly. The blood, therefore, now moves onward in a slow and feeble current. Hence the panting breathlessness due to stagnation of blood in the lungs, while the skin and extremities are cold. Hence the stupid, heavy-headed expression of a congested brain, and the blood-stained appearance of meat after death. The slightest exertion to an animal under such circumstances might suddenly prove fatal. Were a man in this condition to present himself at an insurance office, it would refuse to insure his life at any premium. Yet, under similar circumstances, a sheep is

awarded gold and silver medals, and its feeder a prize of £20.

"I would observe well, during life, the exertions, and see if their condition gave proof of over-feeding. If so, I should consider that the stomach and kidneys were overworked.—Nor would I neglect the less perceptible evidence afforded by the skin, the respiration, with the state of the brain as indicated by the general expression of the animal, and the mode of carrying its head. Then, after death, I would pursue my inquiry further, and see whether my opinion of the animal, formed during life, was corroborated or reversed by the appearances of its internal organs, the condition of the heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys especially.

"All this kind of knowledge is required by physicians and surgeons in their estimate of health and disease, and is equally necessary to settle the question at issue. Instead, therefore, of pursuing the present system of rearing cattle, much as it may test the qualities of food and other matters of minor importance, let the breeders, feeders, exhibitors and prize judges alike visit the slaughter-houses; let them do this with a due knowledge of diseased appearances, and let them thus discover that system of rearing which is most compatible with the health of cattle, and which produces the largest amount of the most nutritious food for man.

"Under the present system, the public have no guaranty, and are not insured the best, if, indeed, the cheapest. The bulky withers of a fat bullock are no criterion of health, for his fat, tabular back may conceal the revolting ravages of disease. All this can alone be disclosed by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which has been produced by organs themselves diseased, is itself naturally deteriorated, and ought to be regarded as prime samples of human food. These facts will be best understood by pathologists, but they also come home to the understandings, and certainly to the stomachs of the people."

We would suggest that the subject of fattening cattle would be an excellent topic for investigation and discussion by our farmers' clubs and agricultural associations.—*Exchange.*

COPPERAS AS A DEODORIZER.—One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells! For water closets, ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse places as simple green copperas dissolved; and for sick rooms, it may be placed under the bed in anything that will hold water, and thus render a hospital or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive or putrid gases, dissolve copperas, and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth

an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.—*Ex.*

Cheap and Powerful Disinfecting Agents.

The New York Dispatch, in an answer to a correspondent, gives the following seasonable advice, which those living in cities and towns particularly should give heed to:

For the cesspool, now that the warm weather is at hand, you will find either of the following disinfectants sufficient to remove the offensive smells of which you complain as having annoyed you and your family last summer. It is really a wonder to us, in view of the trifling cost of some of the most powerful disinfectants, that residents in our large cities will suffer so much inconvenience, and often sickness—as too many do—when the causes can be so readily and cheaply removed. Either of the following will fully answer your purpose: 1. One pint of the liquid of chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water, and one pound of chloride of lime in another pailful of water. This is perhaps the most effective, theoretically and practically, of anything that can be used, and when thrown into privy vaults, cesspools, or upon decaying matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors. The cost of these substances is 33 cents. 2. One pound of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of lime, dissolved separately, each in a pailful of water. This is not as effectual as the preceding, but will answer a very good purpose.—Will cost 20 cents. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas,) dissolved in one pailful of hot water, will, in most cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors, from privy vaults, cesspools, &c. Cost, three or four cents per pound. 4. One peck of charcoal dust, thrown into a privy vault once a week, will answer every purpose. 5. Chloride of lime, costing eight cents per pound, is best to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth. 6. Take two ounces of sugar of lead, and dissolve it in a pailful of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid, (aqua fortis.) This forms nitrate of lead, which is a good disinfectant, particularly for offensive sink-spouts and the like.—The cost is very small.

A CHEAP PAINT.—A very cheap and substantial paint, of a drab color, without lustre, can be made by mixing water, lime and skimmed milk, to a proper thickness to apply with a brush, and it is ready for use. It is too cheap almost to estimate, and any one can put it on who can use a paint brush or whitewash brush. It will adhere well to the wood, whether smooth or rough—to brick, stone or mortar, where oil paint has not been used, in which case it will cleave to some extent, and form a very hard substance, as durable as the best oil paint. This is nothing more than wash made of lime and milk instead of lime and water.—*Tennessee Farmer and Mechanic.*

Twins---Free Martins---Enquiry.

TORONTO, 17th February, 1857.

To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist:

DEAR SIR:—A brood mare of mine had twins last spring, a colt and a filly; and the question has lately been discussed amongst my friends, whether either of them will ever be of any surface for breeding purposes? Some people maintain that the filly will never breed; others, again, say that *neither* of them will be of any use for that purpose. In Mr. Stephen's Book of the Farm, I find the following observation in respect to twin calves; but whether the same rule applies to twin colts, I am not aware. Mr. Stephen says—"A heifer calf of twins of bull and heifer calves is a *free martin*, and never produces young, but exhibits no marks of a hybrid or mule."

Now, sir, will you be so good as to give me your views on this interesting subject. As these colts are remarkably fine, and it being my present intention to raise the colt as he is, in consequence of his showing so many excellent points every day, I feel more interested in the solution of this question than perhaps I otherwise would. I am, dear sir, &c.,

S. B. S.

REMARKS.—We mentioned the subject of the above enquiry at a recent meeting of the Central Agricultural and Horticultural Club, and asked the opinion of the members on the point. There were several gentlemen experienced in breeding, &c., present, but no case of barrenness, from the cause mentioned, could be cited as to horses. In the case of cattle, opinion was divided. Instances were mentioned where twins, male and female had both proved prolific. But *generally*, the statement of Mr. Stephens was confirmed. We cannot speak from our own knowledge, except in the case of the genus *homo*, where, so far as our experience goes, there appears to be no impediment.* Perhaps some of our correspondents may be able to answer the enquiry of S. B. S. from their own observation.

*No, if so, *we* would have been nowhere. But in the genus *bos* there is in most instances—Ed. F. & P.

USES OF THE POTATO.—This valuable and nutritious esculent is not only useful to use in the many tempting forms in which it is presented in its unmistakable character, but the farina extracted from it is largely used for other culinary purposes. The famed gravies, sauces, and soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and its bread and pastry equally so; while a great deal of the so-called Cognac imported into America from France is the product of the potato, and imbibed as the pure essence of the grape. The fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato, under the designation of *eau de colonge*. But there are other uses which this favorite esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina, the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff-boxes, and several descriptions

of toys, and the water that runs from it is a most excellent scourer. For perfectly cleaning woollens and such like articles, and curing chilblains, it is also successfully employed.—*Scientific American*.

HOW TO MEND CHINA.—From an English almanac we, a long time since, cut a receipt for mending china; and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture being scarcely visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made: Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it a plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valued.—*Exchange*.

Philosophy of Sheep-Washing.

The "philosophy" of a thing is the reason why it is so. One who understood *why* a thing is so, will be likely to do the work connected with it better than if he were ignorant of its theory. Now in regard to washing sheep, many persons doubtless suppose that the water acts simply to dissolve the dirt in the fleece and by its *mechanical* action to separate it from the fibrin. This it does, to be sure, and this would be a simple reason for washing the sheep, if the water did nothing else. But this is really the smallest part of what good sheep-washing does. You have perhaps noticed, on the finer-wooled sheep especially, a yellow exudation near the skin. You will see it nearly *all over* good sheep, but most on the breast and shoulders. Now this is a secretion from the glands of the skin, and serves, it is supposed, an important purpose, in refining the fibre, and in protecting the animal. But the fact about it which has the most to do with sheep-washing is the following: "This yellow gum called 'Yolk,' from its resemblance to the white of an egg, is largely composed of potash and oil. It is in short, a sort of naturally formed soap, which, when the sheep is plunged in the water, is dissolved, and acts as a powerful cleanser of the whole fleece. It is as if fine soft soap had been intimately mixed with the fleece down to the very skin, just before washing the sheep. The owner of the sheep who keeps this fact in mind, will see the importance of several things, which we will mention. 1. He will do well to wet the sheep and let them stand a little while before he washes them thoroughly. This will allow the soap of the yolk to act freely. 2. If he can wash his sheep in in clear soft water, this will be better than hard water. 3. He will find it good, for this, as well as for other reasons, to wait till the weather and water are mild, for the soap acts better thus than if the water is very cold. 4. He will see the importance of sheltering the flock from long and severe rains. These dissolve the yolk and lower the quality of the wool, besides chilling and weakening the sheep themselves.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Sulphurized Oil Paint.

At a meeting of the Society of British Architects, J. B. Baines stated that by subjecting 8 parts (by weight) of linseed oil and 1 part sulphur to a temperature of 278 degrees, in an iron vessel, he obtained a species of paint possessing singular preservative properties. Applied to the surface of a building with a brush it effectually keeps out air and moisture, prevents deposits of soot and dirt, and preserves the beauty of the stone, wood or brickwork to which it is applied.

It has long been known that a portion of sulphur can be dissolved in oil, but until recently such a composition, as a paint or varnish has attracted no notice; in fact, its preservative and impervious qualities when dry were unknown. It is well known to chemists that sulphur (the substance employed to give body to the oil) is unalterable in the air, and is not acted upon by moisture; hence its quality as a preservative for coating the outside of structures exposed to the weather. It is capable of preserving plaster of Paris figures exposed to the air; also monuments and buildings of the brown freestone, which are liable to detrition from the action of the weather. It is stated that it improves the color of the stone to which it is applied, as well as preserves it; therefore it is a most useful paint, and deserves to be very generally employed.—*Ex.*

Trimming the Osage Orange.

Eds. Northwestern Farmer:—The direction has been to keep it trimmed close. By trimming the top we most assuredly check the growth of the root. I have experimented some with this hedge plant, and I came to the conclusion that it ought not to be trimmed until it was two or three years old, according to size, when it has a good strong root. Then cut it close to the ground. It will throw up several thrifty sprouts. Then trim two or three times a year, about six inches higher each time until a hedge is made. On this mode of treatment, I have consulted some of the best hedge growers of Illinois, and they say my experience is worth a great deal to me. It is better to let the plant get a good growth before it is trimmed at all.

This principle will hold good with the grass meadow. Feed early and late, and mow and keep your meadows well skinned, and you will have small grass roots, and crops of hay to correspond.

SUEL FOSTER.

Muscatine, Io.

MEDIUM-SIZED HORSES.—These are, doubtless, better for common use than very large ones. They are more supple and active; they require less food; they are adapted to a greater variety of work; and for these reasons they are more readily bought and sold. To secure good medium-sized horses, take a good, compact mare, which weighs from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., and breed to a horse weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. The mare should be larger than the horse, both should be vigorous, well knit, fine-shaped animals.—*Southern Planter.*

Cure for Cancers.

Our attention has recently been called to a cure for cancers, which is of so much importance, that we wish to make it known as widely as possible. Some eight months ago, Mr. T. B. Mason—who keeps a music-store on Wisconsin street, and is a brother of the well-known Lowell Mason—ascertained that he had a cancer on his face, of the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Wolcott, and the wound partially healed. Subsequently it grew again; and while in Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He has remained there since Christmas under treatment, and has come back perfectly cured. The process is this:

A piece of sticking-plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre, a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it were exposed. Then a plaster, made of chloride of zinc, blood-root, and wheat flour, was spread on a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found to be burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon suppurates, and the cancer comes out a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again.—

This remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer where this remedy has been applied. It has the sanction of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of London; but has not till recently been used in this country, and many of the faculty, with their proverbial proposition to innovations, look upon it with distrust. We saw Mr. Mason at church yesterday, and have since conversed with him, and took particular notice of the cicatrized wound; and we can only say, that if the cure is permanent—and, from the evidence of six or eight years' experience in other cases, we have no doubt it is—the remedy ought to be universally known. We have referred to this case because Mr. Mason is well known here and in the East. The experiment excited much interest in Cincinnati, and we call the attention of the faculty in this State to the remedy. If it is what is claimed for it, this terrible disease will be shorn of most of its terrors. The application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively brief duration, which any one so afflicted would cheerfully endure.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat.*

WATER-PROOF STUFF FOR SHOES.—1 pint of linseed oil, 2 ounces beeswax, 2 ounces burgundy pitch, 1 ounce spirits turpentine. Melt the pitch and wax in the oil, over a slow fire, for half a day. Put in the turpentine while the mixture is warm, and put away for use. Rub in the leather, but do not heat it in, as this destroys the elasticity of the leather.—*Ex.*

SHORTHORN HEIFER, PRINCESS.



A Shorthorn Heifer.

We introduce this cut to the notice of our readers, for the purpose of showing them one of the most perfect models of a yearling shorthorn, which has ever fallen under our observation. We hope our readers will examine this cut critically, and as a *study*; and compare the figure with the best living specimens of living cattle before them, and see how near they approach to it in their American shorthorns. Bulls from this family should therefore be sought for with great avidity.

The cut is a faithful portrait of Princess 3d, imported by Mr. A. Stevens. She is of the celebrated Princess tribe of cattle, bred by Mr. John Stevenson, of Durham, England. This tribe is highly celebrated, not only for fine points, but high quality, quick growth, and great dairy properties. Their hair is very soft and furry, and nothing can excel their handling.

A few only of these choice animals have been imported, and are to be found in the hands of Col. Sheerwood, Dr. Stevens, and L. F. Allen.—*The Plow*.

ORIGIN OF THE DURHAM SHORTHORNS.

Under the above head in the Mark Lane Express, we find an article from which we make the following extract. With Durham pastures to support them, the Durham breed of cattle will be found very superior in some respects, but in our country with sedge fields and rag-weeds to graze on, a smaller breed, such as Devons, Ayrshires, &c., will suit us much better. Until we get into the practice of raising grass we most need such stock as one of our neighbors has—that will keep in pretty fair order through the winter on dry sedge and by “sucking one another.” Our neighbor says he would not swap them for any breed in the country.

Assuming, then, that Durham shorthorns are an indigenous race, established time out of mind in the localities mentioned, of which further evidence will be adduced, we have in the old-fashioned animal really a pure-bred animal. And if, as often occurs at sales of professed improved shorthorns, the pedigrees do not go back more than four or five descents, a purchaser may feel safe as far as purity goes. I by no means, however, recommend such pedigrees to persons beginning breeding in earnest, but that, like the Collings, they should get “the very best they can come at.” And with a little diligence they may obtain stock descended in a right line through females from the best animals the Collings possessed, as well as others descended in the same way from the stocks of those who, as we have seen, were even their predecessors, namely, the Milbanks, Hutchinsons and others.

With a view to aiding them in their search, I shall mention several extant descendants in a right line through females of some of the Collings' best known cows, and also descendants of the same description from the stocks of the other parties we have alluded to. I take, in the first place, the descendants of those of the Collings' cows, whose pedigrees go even beyond Hubback, namely—1, Favorite; 2, Princess; 3, Duchess; and 4, Fortune. And, first, with regard to the descendants of Favorite or Lady Maynard, who may indisputably be taken as “No. 1” when treating of shorthorn pedigrees. Favorite had of daughters, Young Strawberry, Miss Lax, and Phoenix. Young Strawberry was by Foljambe, the dam of “Lord Bolingbroke,” who was sire, by the O'Callaghan Galloway, of the bull “Son of Bolingbroke,” who by “Old Johanna” was the sire of “Grandson of Bolingbroke,” wherein we see the origin of the Galloway cross or “alloy,” hereafter to be discussed. Phoenix having had by Bolingbroke the celebrated bull Favorite, had also by “Grandson of Bolingbroke” the cow Lady, from whom chiefly are descended the branch of shorthorns having “the alloy.” Phoenix also had, by her own son Favorite, Young Phoenix, who by the same Favorite had the renowned “Comet,” the first, and for many years the only bull sold for one thousand guineas. Of these two daughters of Favorite, viz., Young Strawberry and Phoenix, I am not aware of there being any right line descendant

through females; and so proceed therefore to her other daughter Miss Lax, who was, as well as Young Strawberry, by Dalton Duke. From her descended, through females, No. 4 at the Chilton sale, and through her many other animals at the same sale, several of which went to Ireland. Lord Spencer, then Lord Althrop, bought Nos. 13 and 55, esteemed amongst the best. They were both daughters, as we have seen, of No. 4.—No. 13 being by St. Albans of the “Princess” family, and No. 55 by Monarch of the “Favorite” family.

During Lord Spencer's life, female descendants of these cows were rarely if ever to be obtained. But by the three sales of these stock at Wiseton they were dispersed. The No. 13 line, belonging to Lord Spencer, seemed at one time to have concentrated in Roguery by Mercury who was a grand-daughter of No. 13.—She, however, was very prolific, and had of cows, Zeal, Zinc, and Zone, and of bulls, Zadig, Zenith, and Zoroaster. Zeal, a very fine cow, bought at the first Wiseton sale by Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton, had many descendants, both while belonging to that gentleman, and previously when belonging to Lord Spencer—Prophetess, Prudence, Wiseton, Lady, &c. The same, as to descendants, was the case with Zinc, who had Teturia, Metal, &c. It appears that it is through Zeal and Zinc that they are descendants of No. 13 to be offered at the sale you allude to.

No. 55 had also many descendants who were brought into the market at the Wiseton sales. Of these, Enigma was purchased by Mr. Topham, and Florentia by Lord Ducie. From Enigma and Florentia there appears to be, at the same sale, descendants of No. 55.

I shall next proceed to mention the right line descendants through females of the cow Princess. Yours, &c., DUNELMENSIS.

Durham, April 6.

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SNAKE BITES—REMEDY.—*Eds. Northwestern Farmer*:—If the large yellow rattlesnakes are as numerous in other parts of the West as they are here, and as poisonous, I think every farmer ought to know a certain cure for their bite, for unless something can be done immediately, their bite is sure death. As soon as you find an ox or horse has been bitten by one of these snakes, pour down two quarts of whiskey, and rub spirits of turpentine on the wound. If the whiskey has no effect on the beast, give another quart. The same remedy will cure the bite on a person. Give one pint of whiskey; if that has no effect, give another pint, and use spirits of turpentine same as in case of animals. P. BRACKETT.

Blue Earth Co., M. T.

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GUNPOWDER FOR MARES AND COWS.—*Eds. Northwestern Farmer*:—I have just learned that a teaspoon of gunpowder is an effectual remedy for a cow or mare which has accomplished parturition and does not discharge the placentas. Harlem, Ill. W. A. WILSON.

—♦♦♦—
Those who speak without reflection often remember their words with sorrow.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. IX, No. 8, : : : : August, 1858.

"The Position and Prospects of Cotton."

We would direct the earnest attention of our planting friends to a very clear and forcible article from the *Liverpool Post*, of May 14th, on the above subject. As it comes from the other side of the water, and from those whose interest it certainly is, to be fully posted up in every thing connected with commerce, it may be relied on. It should not be forgotten, too, that it comes after the cotton crop has been pitched, and after all the disasters from late frosts and overflows, become apparent.

Our Yankee cousins, and our cousins over the water, have a very happy knack of getting up *statistics* just before "the crop is pitched," to prove cotton will bring a fair price next Fall, and then when Fall comes round, they can prove by figures, that there is a large surplus on hand, and that the coming crop will exceed anything ever known before. So it is, the planter is hedged in by the knowing ones, the speculators, brokers and bankers, all planning and scheming to feather their nests with his pickings. Railroads, telegraphs and steamers, although aiding the planter vastly in transportation, have strangely combined against his interest. In fact, the commerce of the world has been centralized in a few places. The money power of New York, Liverpool and London, pretty much controls the world. Telegraphic despatches fly from point to point, and you have large or small crops, high or low prices, as it becomes the interest of speculators. But for this legerdemain and bank swindling, cotton would have never been under 10 to 12 cents during the past season. The present system of banking is a curse and a fraud. If the people belong to the banks, it would be the better policy to acknowledge it at once, make friends on the best terms we can, and strike a compromise. If the banks belong to the people, and *can be controlled* by the law-making power, they should be brought to their senses, and the sooner the better. When such declarations as those contained in the "Position and prospects of cotton," come from Liverpool, and every steamer almost speaks of firmness or a rise in cotton, and cotton still stands at the same notch "with a declining tendency" (as the newspapers say) here—there must be a screw loose somewhere. A careful perusal of the article cannot fail to convince

any thinking man of two things—that our cousins o'er the water keep a very minute run of our crops—the disasters of flood, field, frost and insects, and the arrant stupidity of running to the nearest newspaper with every first form, bloom and boll, which by the time it gets through Yankee papers, and the English will foot up a crop of 3,700,090 at least.

The Harmon Proposition, with an Appendix.

We refer our readers to a communication from friend HARMON, in which he defines his position in relation to his former proposition. We trust our readers will now understand and be prepared to act accordingly—that it is not expected that writers of essays *alone* shall contribute to the fund, but *every one* who feels disposed, *may* do so. So we understand Col. GAGE, as stated in our June number, and accordingly become a contributor *ourselves*. A friend to the cause, and one who will be a contributor, writes as follows:

"As to those premiums for essays, I have not much faith in their doing good, although I back them on the principle that every breach made in the wall of ignorance which surrounds our profession, is something gained. But we must have readers before we can do much in the way of diffusing information. So long as South Carolina cannot rally more than 2,000 subscribers" (She does not rally near that, for we have at least 600 in other States.—ED.) "to a dollar paper, devoted to agriculture, out of a population of 30,000 farmers, it will be hopeless to expect any great improvement from reading essays. Every movement toward increasing the circulation of your paper, and placing it above a begging platform, will be in the right direction, and then, and not till then, will we have any right to hope for a *genuine* reformation."

Well, our friend HARMON, although living far out of our State, has, as will be seen in the appended article to the one above referred to, headed, "The Farmer and Planter must live," *has made a movement* in "the right direction," and it is before our readers. We regret it came to hand too late for our July number, in which our friend desired it published. But there is ample time, if anything can be done, to do it, between the first of August and the first of December, when the last number of volume nine will be sent out, and in which we shall state whether the paper will be continued, or follow in the wake of its predecessors.

Acknowledgments.

Col. J. L. ORR our esteemed friend, will accept many thanks for sundry public documents.

Gen'l. M. L. BONHAM, will accept our congratulations. General, on reading your excellent speech on the Kansas Conference Committee Bill, we immediately wrote at the bottom, the following endorsement: "*Them's our sentiments.*"

We are under many obligations to our kind and liberal hearted friend and neighbor, Col A. P. CALHOUN, for his frequent favors. Not a great while since, he presented us with a fine Devon Bull Calf, now a beautiful animal; and now again we with pleasure acknowledge a present of a fine Boar Pig of the McCoy and Grazier breeds, from Col. SUMMER's and Mr. LATTI's stock, we believe. A cross of this boar on one-half blood Suffolk sows, will give a hog as large as is desirable with us.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, near Frankfort, Ky., will accept our thanks for a pamphlet of some 34 pages of "Pedigrees, Descriptions and Testimonials of Fine Cattle, Sheep and Hogs," bred and for sale by him. From an examination of the cuts and pedigrees of Mr. Scott's Shorthorns, we conclude his stock is not inferior to any in the States. And so of his "Improved Kentucky Sheep," judging from the engravings and a number of letters from prominent gentlemen who have purchased—they must be a greatly improved and very superior breed. Mr. SCOTT has also different and superior breeds of hogs—prefers a cross between the Woburn and Irish, as a most valuable hog in all respects.

LARGE ONIONS.—Our good neighbor, Mrs. NORTH, has sent us a basket of the largest onions we have seen in many a day—the largest, without the top, and well dried, weighing half a pound. We thought we had fine onions, but our neighbor "caps" us.

Enquiries and Answers.

C. P. W., *Richardsonville*.—Your account is for 2 volumes, (8 and 9) \$2.

Our subscribers desiring to know what their accounts are, must, unless they enquire through the P.M., enclose a postage stamp for an answer. This we have requested oftentimes before—we cannot afford to write a letter and pay postage too on a man's own business.

Our Advertisements.

Land in Pickens.—Persons wishing to invest in Pickens land, will do well to see Mr. J. O. LEWIS' large tract which he advertises in this and future numbers. We have never been on Mr. LEWIS' land, but from information derived from others, we have no doubt it is well adapted to farming, grazing, and stock raising. It will not be contended by any acquainted with the upper parts of Pickens District, we presume, that the grasses cannot be profitably grown. Indeed from the native grasses of the mountains we get our best beef, which Mr. CAMINADE offers to supply the beef-eaters of Pendleton and vicinity with, through the summer. JOHN will have good beef. We tell you this, that you may know where to apply for it. See his advertisement.

The Patent Self-Sharpening Plow.—See, also, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON's advertisement of the above plow. On seeing this plow's performance, we were so much pleased with its simplicity and efficiency, that we, with many of our farming neighbors, at once bought the

right to make and use it on our respective farms. We intend having a dozen put up as soon as we can get suitable timber. Any man that can make a common plow-stock, can stock this, and any Smith that can make a common shovel-plow, or bull-tongue, can make the foot, which is iron, and the mole.

Carriages Buggies, &c.—All the world is on wheels, and hence we call your attention to Mr. J. B. SUTTON's advertisement; and if you have any doubts of what he says, call and see for yourself, and if you use anything in his line, you can supply yourself on the most reasonable terms.

And now for our own Advertisement.—We charge as low down for advertisements as any publisher in the State. We, therefore, ask for at least a *part* of your patronage—unless you think as some seem to, that an advertisement in an agricultural paper is never seen or read. Either so, or they do not desire the readers of such papers to see their notices, or to trade with them, although at least as liberal and punctual as any other class of the community.

Our Exchanges.

DEBOWE'S REVIEW.—Since our last we have received the July number of this excellent Southern work. It is strange that it is not more taken and read than it is in the South, instead the Northern trash, which is being so much puffed by Southern papers, and patronized by Southern readers:

THE PEE DEE HERALD.—We thank the Editors for a copy of the large, well filled, and, judging from the number before us, well conducted paper, which we with pleasure place on our list of exchanges. The Herald is published weekly at Cheraw, S. C., at two dollars per annum. AGNEW & GILLESPIE, Editors; S. J. GILLESPIE, Proprietor.

Cholic in Horses.

A correspondent in Alabama, writes us: "One pint of salt dissolved in warm water, will cure a horse of cholic. I have tried it twenty years without a failure."

We find in an exchange, the following remedy of a disease among cattle in Florida. A similar disease prevails to some extent in our District—supposed to be occasioned by eating rusted oats. Some have died of the disease:

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The disease, a species of lampus, which has destroyed the deer, and large numbers of cattle in portions of East Florida, the present season, is now known to prevail to considerable extent in Lowndes and some of the neighboring counties. Mr. Reddin Wooten, a practical farmer of this county, sends us the following prescription, which he has used successfully, and considers infallible:

"Copperas and water, a strong decoction, half a gallon; to which add half a pint of spirits of turpentine; used as a mouth-wash once a day for two days, and drench with one pint of salt and water."—*Troupville Watchman*.

For the Farmer and Planter.

**Domestic Animals---Diseases---Beef---Pork,
&c., &c.---Improvement of Land---Manu-
ring---Grass Culture, &c.**

MR. EDITOR:—A premium has been offered at the last two Exhibitions of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, for the best paper on the "Diseases of our Domestic Animals." Papers have been submitted on the subject at both Exhibitions, but the committee did not think they possessed *original merit* enough to receive a premium. We regret very much to see so little interest taken in this subject. To a farming community it is one of the greatest importance, and just in proportion as the country becomes intersected by Railroads, with its importance become manifest.

Every new Railroad increases the demand for fresh meat. By every Railroad you bring the city in closer proximity with the country, and the wants of the town create a constantly increasing demand for the productions of the country. The eggs, butter, lard, poultry, mutton, pigs, veal, and beef will be in constant demand, and the high prices paid for them will draw them to the town market. We must look to a time not far distant, when more of these necessities must be produced to supply this new demand springing up. We now really do not produce enough for country consumption. The high prices paid for poor cattle, and the rapidity with which they have been consumed for a few years past, prove that the business begins to pay handsomely. The demand has been so great in our section, that a good many cattle have been driven to market without the consent of the owners, and the breeders of fancy stock, Suffolk, &c., are beginning to think seriously of going back to the old razor back and possum-nosed hog for security. There is too great a demand for fat hogs for the supply. We have spent the last 13 years of our life upon a poor plantation, trying to make a support, and at the same time reclaim more land than we exhausted. It is a very uphill business. It is next to impossible for a man to pursue a policy different from those about him, long. He will give way little by little, until all his good resolutions will be nothing but resolutions—resolutions, without fruits; and he will find himself cutting down his woods, neglecting his manure heaps, and his stock and his eye fixed on nothing but cotton. But apart from this. Reclaiming land is no child's play. You must plow deep; that requires time, patience and good teams, as well as good plows and plowmen. You must apply manure with a liberal hand; and that requires pains, labor, system and nerve. With the facilities one may possess upon ordinary plantations, "making manure" is a slow and tedious operation—20 loads to the hand being above the average. Say you work 10 hands—200 loads; this will manure tolerably well 20 acres for cotton. The 10 hands can cultivate, say 10 acres corn and 5 acres cotton—150, which will leave 30 acres cotton not manured. Suppose he makes 30,000 lbs. cotton; it will give him 600 bushels seed. After taking out his seed, he will have 450 bushels for feeding and manure. It takes from 25

to 30 bushels per acre for wheat, and about 20 for corn in the hill. So his cotton seed will manure for him 10 acres wheat and 10 acres of corn. He has then 40 acres manured out of 150 planted. This looks like a slow business, but it is about as good as most persons can do on ordinary plantations. We have heard 10 hand planters talk about hauling out their 1500 wagon loads of manure—their wagon loads must have been near about the size of a wheelbarrow, or their imaginations as gloomy as Gulliver's. To haul out 1000 wagon loads of manure would be almost labor enough to make a crop. We cannot make manure profitably without stock—we cannot raise stock without we do it systematically, and we cannot do it systematically or economically out of a corn crib. We must grow more grass—we must find out some means by which we can keep a cow, sheep, horse or hog more economically than by corn, the dearest crop and the greatest exhaustor of all our crops.

But this is not all; we must learn something about the diseases of our domestic animals.—At present, we know nothing comparatively, and it is folly to introduce improved breeds of animals, merely to see them die.

A neighbor of ours, in a most commendable spirit, purchased in Tennessee last winter, a herd of well-bred milk cattle, consisting of cows, calves, yearlings, bulls, &c. He had several well set lots of clover and extensive pasturage, and was determined to improve his system. During the spring one of his finest cows become sick—one prescribed one remedy, one another, and so on—but the cow died; then another and another through the herd, until nearly all are dead.

We have lost hogs enough during the last two years to make our annual allowance, and know nothing about the disease. Nearly all of them died fat, and in several instances we have seen them trotting about the lot, and found them dead half an hour afterwards. Upon dissection, both of cows, calves and hogs, we have been able to discover no evidence of disease.—Cases of this kind have been not unusual among many planters of our acquaintance. The books upon the subject are not reliable. We are inclined to think the diseases of our animals peculiar to the climate, and require a peculiar treatment. The recipes published in the newspapers are for the most part the veriest humbugs in the world.

The amount of money now invested in the introduction of improved breeds, makes it worth studying in an economical point of view. If all improved breeds are subject to diseases until they become acclimated, it is worth while to inquire into the matter of the disease, the remedy or the preventives. It will be too late to lock the stable after the steed has been stolen, and every man interested should keep a careful eye to the matter, and learn something if possible.

We trust the Executive Committee at the next arrangement of premiums will offer, instead of one premium for diseases of domestic animals, offer a premium for each class. But I am boring you with too long a yarn, Mr. Editor.

O. P. Q.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Back Volumes---Book Farming---The Grasses---Cattle, &c.---Engravings.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a young farmer and planter, and have been taking the Farmer and Planter but a few years. Can you furnish me the back volumes from the commencement up to the 5th volume? (a) I am so much pleased with the work, that I should like to have all the volumes from the beginning, not only for present information, but for future reference. I am not afraid of book farming—it is the very thing I desire to understand. Give me the theory, and I will endeavor to apply the practice. Because my father carried his pumpkins in one end of the bag, is no reason that I should follow his example. This is an age of improvement. I have more lights before me than he had at any age. Such lights I am not disposed to reject and grope in the dark of old fogysm. I desire not only to understand the theory, but the practical operations of the farm, the mode of improving and preserving my land, so that after having had the use of it my allotted time on earth, I may leave it to my children—not as our fathers have left much to us in sedge and gulleys, (b) and to insure this object, I am induced to believe that we should *farm* more and *plant* less, especially in all our up-country. And the excellent Essay on grasses that you have recently published, which I consider worth to me more than all I have paid for the Farmer and Planter, greatly strengthens me in this belief. If we can grow the grasses successfully, we can raise stock profitably, and if we can raise stock, we can make manure, and with this manure and a proper rotation of crops, we can not only retain our land, but gradually progress in its improvement.

Let us, then, Mr. Editor, turn over a new leaf, and because old fogys say we can't raise the grasses in the South, let us not believe it till we have made the trial and failed to do it. I believe it may be done, and intend showing my faith by my works. (c) But my stock is of the common scrub breed of our country, or but little above that; and with the culture of the grasses I also desire to improve my stock. And this brings me to the principle object I had in view when I commenced penning my—as it turns out—rambling communication, which was, Mr. Editor, to enquire whether or not you have on hand any cuts by which you can give us representations of the different breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. (d) When I read of an animal, I like to have a correct represen-

tation of it before me—and so of a machine or agricultural implement of any kind. Most persons are fond of pictures, as I must acknowledge I am. Can't you give us some, especially of improved breeds of cattle, with a short and comparative description of the same, and oblige many of your readers, no doubt, but especially a young
BOOK FARMER.

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE.—(a) We cannot furnish all the back volumes complete; perhaps we may the 1st and 2nd, but the others, up to the volume you commenced with, are all deficient of some one, two, or three numbers each. The broken volumes are worth binding and preserving, however, and such we will furnish at half price. The first agricultural work we ever subscribed for, and which greatly alarmed some of our anti-book farming friends—the old American Farmer, then edited by Gideon B. Smith, we had bound, and notwithstanding agricultural works have greatly increased since that day—many of which we have—yet we often refer to the old Farmer for information we cannot get elsewhere.

(b) *Persevere*, my young friend; you are right, and possessed of the right sort of religion. The great God did not form the earth for one generation to wear out and render useless to those who may follow, but to countless generations to come, and it is carrying out one, at least, of the great commandments—to do as you would be done by—to leave your patrimony, which is only loaned to you, at least as good as you found it. If your father had been impressed with the correct views that you, with your additional lights, are, you would have found the old homestead in a very different state than that of being covered with “broomsedge and gulleys.”

(c) This is another step *forward* you are taking, my young friend. *We can raise the grasses*, and though men may doubt, yet none will deny it that have made a fair experiment, and it is the very thing we should do in all our up-country especially. Our friends who desire to raise *weeds* for the improvement of their land, would do greatly better both for land and stock, by substituting the grasses. “With grass we can raise stock,” &c., &c., very correct.

(d) We have on hand some old cuts, most of which we have published in our early volumes—of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., &c., which we should have no objection to laying before our readers with more recent accounts of the different breeds, if agreeable to our older subscribers. We have written to a friend to *loan* us some cuts, for with our present patronage we cannot afford to buy—which, if we receive, shall appear at any rate; and in the mean time, as a beginning, we will give in this number, an engraving of a shorthorn Durham heifer, which see on another page. If our friends will double or treble our list of subscribers, and we continue the publication of the Farmer and Planter, we can then afford to increase the number of engravings in each and every number of our next and subsequent volumes.

Surface Manuring.

You have been discussing, my dear sir, in your valuable work, a subject—"Manuring on the Surface"—which, if those who are its advocates are right, we have every reason seriously, and with great mortification to lament the great labor lost, and anxiety of experience for many years past in pursuing the very opposite course. The old practical farmer may well say with a curl of the lip, your book-farming I always thought was a humbug, still I shall endeavor, with as little prejudice as possible, to give my close attention to all you will publish on the subject, and hope it is not too late to learn.

I remain very respectfully yours, &c.,

O. H.

REMARKS.—Our friend H. will not be alarmed we hope, for we are not going to force the surface manuring practice on our readers against their will. It is by no means a new theory, but on the contrary, has been practiced by some of the best farmers of Virginia for many years. Something more will be found on the subject in this number.

Nails in Fruit Trees.

A singular fact, and one worthy of being recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albemarle. He stated, that whilst on a visit to a neighbor his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree in which totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old he had selected three of them and driven a tenpenny nail through the body, as near the ground as possible; whilst the balance of his orchard had gradually failed and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of the nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nail is offensive to the worm, whilst it is harmless, or perhaps even beneficial to the tree.

A chemical writer upon this subject says:—"The oxydation or rusting of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia, which, as the sap rises, will of course impregnate every part of the foliage, and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects." This writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully.—*Southern Planter.*



Ladies' Department.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Letter from "Josie Jonquil."

SWEET HOME, S. C.

MR. EDITOR:—You perceive that notwithstanding your threat of finding me out, I am not in the least intimidated; on the contrary, I am as well and as flourishing as ever. Now, I suspect, Mr. Editor, that it is your private opinion that I am not capable of writing anything but nonsense, and that I have very little knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, and last, though not least, housekeeping. (a) But I flatter myself that I have. I am going to give you a recipe for fattening fowls, which I hope may be of some use to your numerous contributors and correspondents. Apropos of correspondents, I would like to know *who* Broomsedge is. (b) Here is the recipe:

To fatten fowls in four or five days, set rice over the fire with skimmed milk, only as much as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is quite swelled out. Feed them three times a day in common pans, giving them only as much as will quite fill them, at once. When you boil fresh, let the pans be set in water, that no sourness may be conveyed to the fowls, as that prevents them from fattening. Give them clear water to drink. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness which no other food gives; and when it is considered how *far* a pound of rice will go, and how much time is saved by this mode, it will be found to be cheap. You see, Mr. Editor, some people don't like fowls, but I do not only like them, but I can find beauties in them. Observe the difference between the petite bantam and the monster shanghai. I think this last named fowl exceedingly profitable, and also delightful food for the table. But, as the song says, "My shanghai fowls they grow so tall" that I don't know what to do with them. Geese are favorites of mine also. I like to see a flock of snow-white geese swimming about in a *clear* pond. My cousin Jo Jonquil, who is a farmer, being acquainted with my penchant for geese, sent

me one a short time ago, which, to use his own expressive language, could "beat everything at quacking;" assuring me at the same time, that to his knowledge it was a descendant of the identical goose that saved imperial Rome by a timely quack. I think he must have been joking, *don't you?* (c) Certainly it is a most remarkable looking creature, but I have never heard it quack yet. The fact is, I doubt of its capacity to do so. He eats enough, that is certain. This is a habit which I do not wish him to indulge in. Jo assured me that he lived "on the dew of the morn." But he must have meant that he lived upon corn. Really the idea of a goose living on dew, is perfectly absurd. But I suspect I have tired you out with my quacking. I have a delightful recipe to cook fowls, (which you know ought to be done after they are fattened) and is, in my estimation, of considerable more importance than fattening them. I will send you this recipe next time I bore you with a letter. I hope you will inform me, Mr. Editor, when you are tired of hearing from me. (d) What is Nancy doing? Is she going to get married? (e) Have you and the devil taken any steps yet to find me out?

Votre ami, JOSIE JONQUIL.

REMARKS.—(a) Our fair friend must allow us to enter our protest to this suspicion of hers. On the contrary, we believe right to the reverse.

(b) And we dare say "Broomsedge" would like to know who "Josie Jonquil" is. Well, Josie, if you will attend our next Fair at Columbia, and will tell us who you are, you shall have an introduction to "Broomsedge." You will find him quite a gallant, and in the true sense a ladies man.

(c) Yes, Jo is a great goose if he wasn't.

(d) Certainly, but we will thank you for that recipe first.

(e) We hope not whilst her present "gude mon" is living, but if she should have the misfortune to lose him, and we were a widower—but we will not say all, for her husband may not die, and we have other female writers that are not to be grinned at, and we and our "Devil" will be very apt to find out who at least one of them is, though we are in the dark yet.

Warning to Young Ladies.

To keep the skin in a healthy state, in cold and variable climates, we must prevent sudden chills, by warm and dry clothing at all times, but especially at that age which is particularly obnoxious to the attacks of consumption and scrofula—that period in the female's life which comprises the development of womanhood.—During the earlier years of life—childhood and girlhood—care has probably been taken that the clothing was sufficiently dry and warm, and with respect to the feet, good warm stockings

have, or ought to have, maintained a proper temperature; while the neck and chest were protected from the vicissitudes of the weather by high clothing; thus preventing outward chilliness, and inward congestion. But when the fair girl is entering into polished society, or coming out, as it is called, the father sin pride, causes an alteration in these matters—substitutes thin stockings for the substantial woollen ones hitherto worn, and, to add to the mischief, a tight dress and low corsage are adopted as changeful fashion may order. The delicate being is further exposed to mischief, from great and sudden changes of temperature, passing, as they often must do, from the air of the heated ball-room at once to the cold wind of hall or street. If parents thus sow the seeds of disease in their offspring, can we wonder that they reap the only fitting return, danger and death?

Dr. JAMES.

Pickles.

Miss Leslie, in her Complete Cookery, prefaces her recipes for pickles with some remarks, from which we make a few extracts suitable for the season. Never, says she, on any consideration use brass, copper, or bell metal kettles for pickling; the verdigris produced in them by the vinegar being of a most poisonous nature. Kettles lined with porcelain are the best, but if you cannot procure them block tin may be substituted. Iron is apt to discolor any acid that is boiled in it.

Vinegar for pickles should always be of the best cider kind. In putting away pickles use stone or glass jars. The lead which is an ingredient in the glazing of common earthen ware, is rendered very pernicious by the action of the vinegar. Have a large wooden spoon and a fork, for the express purpose of taking pickles out of the jar, when you want them for the table. See that, while in the jar, they are always completely covered with vinegar.—If you discern in them any symptoms of not keeping well, do them over again in fresh vinegar and spice.

The jars should be stopped with large flat corks, fitting closely, and having a leather or a round piece of oil-cloth tied over the cork.

It is a good rule to have two-thirds of the jar filled with pickles, and one-third with vinegar.

Alum is very useful in extracting the salt taste from pickles, and in making them firm and crisp. A very small quantity is sufficient. Too much will spoil them.

In greenening pickles keep them very closely covered, so that none of the steam may escape; as its retention promotes their greenness and prevents the flavor from evaporating.

Vinegar and spice for pickles should be boiled but a few minutes. Too much boiling takes away the strength.—Ex.

RAISIN CAKE.—One cup of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of raisins, 2 eggs, a piece of butter as large as an egg, 1 teaspoon saleratus, a little spice.